



Negotiations fail: tenters expelled from campus

Following this statement are copies of all University releases issued over the past week and a statement of the terms and conditions on which the Mercer site would have been made available to Grass Roots through the SAC and GSU. The provincial government moved rapidly, at the University's request, to make the Mercer site available. The offer of the Mercer site was made provided that certain fundamental conditions were met. In essence, the University was inviting the SAC, GSU and the Grass Roots organization to assume some responsibility for developing the Wacheea community at Mercer. It was assumed that Grass Roots and the two student organizations would establish some form of basic organization and appoint representatives to whom the University could look as responsible and authoritative. The University was informed that a number of the conditions were unacceptable to SAC, GSU and Grass Roots, including the limitation on maximum numbers on the site and the date for closing down the project of September 9. Both of these stipulations met requirements of the provincial government. Despite this, the University, acting on its own initiative, began preparation of the site for immediate occupancy by the Wacheea group. The University arranged for water and sanitary facilities to be installed, and essential site improvements to be completed by Friday, July 16.

The University was faced with the fact that the unstructured nature of the Wacheea project made authoritative commitments difficult to obtain and representatives of both the SAC and the GSU were clearly reluctant or unable to give the University the undertakings required. Several incidents on the site in front of Hart House caused University officials to become increasingly apprehensive about the direction Wacheea was taking. Complaints were received of noise and other disruptions of normal administrative, academic and social activities that take place in the University during the summer.

In the face of the Friday noon deadline the University received no indication that the campers were prepared to leave and when the deadline passed an interim injunction restraining camping and tenting and the operation of camping and tenting facilities on the campus was obtained from the Supreme Court of Ontario on the *ex parte* application of the University.

This injunction was served on the campers by a court officer at approximately 2.30 p.m. Friday afternoon. Some immediately left the site. Those who remained met and, soon after, indicated that they would not obey the Court order. In fact, they issued invitations to others to join them on the area in front of Hart House.

Since the SAC, GSU and Grass Roots representatives had rejected the basic conditions upon which the Mercer site had been made available by the Province through the University, and since they had refused to obey the Court order, the University, through its Campus Police, ordered the campers to leave the campus at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday morning July 18. Because of the University's apprehension that this order might be resisted, the University had previously advised the Metropolitan Police of its plans and received assistance from the Metropolitan Police in clearing the site.

When the order was made, many of the campers left the site with their tents. However, some individuals on the site refused to take down their tents. These tents were taken down by University officials who are holding them in safe keeping for their rightful owners. The SAC representatives on the site assumed responsibility for all personal belongings,

such as bedrolls and pack sacks, left behind by the campers.

Through a process of rational discussion in which goodwill and responsibility were clearly demonstrated by the student organizations involved, the result of these recent events might well have been quite different. The University regrets that this was not so.

Statement
by Dr. John H. Sword,
Acting President,
Friday, July 9

The Grass Roots organization has asked the University of Toronto to provide grounds and facilities for the establishment of a "tent city". Grass Roots has received support for a project of this sort in the Toronto area from the Federal Government "Opportunities for Youth Programme". The three major university student organizations and some members of the teaching staff have supported the Grass Roots request.

The University has actively co-operated with the Association of Student Councils and the Students' Administrative Council to provide a 200-bed hostel for transient young people at the University's Devonshire House residence. This project was initiated in late March and has been in operation for about four weeks.

Though sympathetic to the problems of transient youth, practical considerations make it impossible for the University to accede to the Grass Roots request. Some of these are:

¶University grounds and facilities are heavily committed to the University's summer educational programme, which involves some 13,000 students, as well as some outside organizations which are holding meetings on campus at various times during the summer.

¶A major programme of sidewalk and road renewal is currently under way on the main campus. The contract for this work was let some time ago and the workmen and machinery are presently on the campus at work.

¶The use of parts of University buildings on a 24 hour basis creates fire safety and building security problems. Because the request has come at such a late date, the University would not be able to carry out building modifications to solve these problems.

The University recognizes the need which this proposal is designed to meet. The Devonshire House Hostel is tangible evidence of the University's concern. The University is prepared to take part in discussions with civic, provincial and federal government officers with respect to a long-term policy which might involve the University campus.

Statement by Dr. Sword after consultation with senior academic and administrative colleagues and with W. B. Harris, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors.
Sunday, July 11

Wacheea, a program organized by the Grass Roots organization on the University of Toronto front campus, has been established after this organization was advised by University of Toronto that this site is not available. Its occupation of the site is illegal and unacceptable for reasons set out in my statement of July 9.

The University has demonstrated that it is sympathetic to the need to provide accommodation for transient youth. The University has actively co-operated with the Association of Student Councils and with the U of T Students' Administrative Council to provide a 200-bed hostel at the University's Devonshire House residence. The program was initiated in late March, has been in operation for about four weeks, and is providing approximately one-third of the hostel beds available in the City of Toronto.

The original Grass Roots proposal to the Opportunities for Youth program was designed to provide accommodation for up to a thousand youths. This number cannot possibly be accommodated within the limited facilities of the U of T campus: 13,000 students are involved in the University's summer education program and many outside organizations are scheduled to hold meetings on campus at various times during the summer.

Grass Roots has been unsuccessful in its search for sites. Both provincial and municipal authorities have rejected Grass Roots proposals and the federal government has been unwilling to provide a site for the Wacheea project. In my July 9th statement it was indicated that the University would be prepared to take part in discussions with civic, provincial and federal government officers with respect to a long-term policy which might involve University property.

The University now makes the following proposal:

¶The University will attempt to secure the Mercer site from the Provincial Government for the months of July and August and make the site available to Grass Roots.

¶The University would expect the Students' Administrative Council, the Graduate Students Union and the Association of Part-time University Degree Students, which have expressed full support for this organization, to be responsible for the project and to post a performance bond.

¶It should be pointed out that Grass Roots has indicated that the Mercer site would be very suitable for its project.

If the Provincial Government will not make the Mercer site available, U of T will discuss with representatives of SAC, GSU, APUDS, and Grass Roots the possibility of locating Wacheea on other lands owned by the University where the project would not interfere with the University's academic program, provided, of course, that Grass Roots can meet the various municipal requirements.

University of Toronto will permit the Wacheea project to remain on campus for a limited period, during which time it hopes the Mercer site, or some alternative site, will become available. Failing this, the front campus will have to be vacated.

After meeting with representatives of student organizations, Dr. Sword released the following "memorandum of points in agreement between University, SAC, and GSU". The representatives of the students decided not to sign it, however.

Wednesday, July 14

(1) The University make Mercer site available to SAC and GSU for SAC and GSU to make available to Grass Roots as a hostel and camping site for transient youths.

(2) SAC and GSU to require Grass Roots to comply with all municipal health, safety and other relevant regulations.

(3) SAC and GSU require Grass Roots to satisfy SAC and GSU at all times as to provisions made for garbage collection, security and generally complying with health and safety regulations.

(4) Grass Roots agree with SAC and GSU to vacate on or before September 9th, 1971 and SAC and GSU undertake to University that Grass Roots will vacate.

(5) SAC and GSU to indemnify U of T for any costs, etc.

(6) SAC and GSU to post a bond of \$5,000 as security for due performance of all obligations hereunder, to be forfeited to the U of T if vacant possession is not returned on or before September 9th, 1971.

(7) Grass Roots to name persons to

form a committee to hold office until Grass Roots has vacated the site, which committee is to work with a committee to be named by SAC and GSU and to be responsible for the undertakings hereunder.

(8) There are to be no more than 200 tents or 500 people at any one time.

(9) That the SAC, GSU assume responsibility for charges relating to provision of temporary portable toilet facilities at Mercer site.

(10) That SAC, GSU assume financial responsibility for security of any trucks or other vehicles that remain on the property by reason of Mr. Sullivan's expiring lease.

(11) That SAC, GSU assume financial responsibility for restoring site in front of Hart House to normal standards.

(12) The University grounds be cleared of the so-called Tent City before 12.00 o'clock noon, Friday, July 16, 1971.

Statement by Dr. Sword
Friday, July 16

The Supreme Court of Ontario, on the application of the University of Toronto, has issued an interim injunction restraining the continued operation of tenting and camping facilities on University premises.

At the same time, the University has issued a writ in the Supreme Court of Ontario requesting a permanent injunction. It has also served notice of motion upon representatives of the campers of an application, to be heard next Wednesday, July 21, in the Supreme Court of Ontario, for an order continuing the interim injunction until the action commenced in the Supreme Court of Ontario has been disposed of.

The Province of Ontario had agreed to make the Mercer site available to the University on the understanding that the Students' Administrative Council and the Graduate Students' Union would assume responsibility for the operation of the tenting and camping facilities on the site, in the same way that the Students' Administrative Council, in association with the Association of Student Councils, had assumed responsibility for the operation of the 200-bed Devonshire House Hostel. This the Students' Administrative Council and the Graduate Students' Union have refused to do. Consequently, the University has terminated its endeavours to assist in the relocation of the campers.

The high court order to break camp
Friday, July 16

The Honourable Mr. Justice Addy in the Supreme Court of Ontario between the Governors of the University of Toronto, Plaintiff, and Seymour Kanowitch and Judy Rebick, Defendants:

"UPON the application by counsel on behalf of the Plaintiff, and upon reading the Affidavit of John H. Sword, filed, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel, the Plaintiff by its counsel having undertaken to abide by any order which this Court may see fit to make as to damages by reason of the granting of an injunction herein if it shall hereafter appear that the Defendants have sustained any damages the Plaintiff ought to pay:

"(1) THIS COURT DOTH ORDER that the Defendants, their agents, servants or any persons acting under their instructions, and any persons having knowledge of this Order he and they are hereby restrained until Wednesday, the 21st day of July, 1971, or until a motion to be made on that day to continue this injunction shall have been disposed of, from camping or tenting or carrying on or operating camping, tenting or hostel facilities on the premises of the Plaintiff in Metropolitan Toronto other than in

(See page 2, col. 1)

Governors strongly oppose "parity" amendment for Act

W. B. Harris, Acting Chairman of the Board of Governors appeared before the Human Resources Committee at Queen's Park on the afternoon of July 12 and presented the following statement of the Board concerning Bill 80:

A special meeting of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto was held on Monday, July 12th, at 10 a.m. to consider the amendment introduced at the Legislative Standing Committee on Human Resources on Thursday afternoon, July 9th by the Minister of University Affairs. The suggested amendment could give students virtual parity with faculty members on the Governing Council proposed under Bill 80.

Under the existing Act, the Board of

Governors is responsible to the Government and people of the Province of Ontario for the administration of the University. The members of the Board are gravely concerned that the incorporation of the proposal pertaining to parity will make it virtually impossible to properly administer the University during what might well be a two or three year transitional period.

The provision for representation from every aspect of University life, student, faculty and administrative, on the Governing Council is without question the most radical change in University administration that has been made in Canada, and indeed we believe in North America. The Bill gives students a greater representation on the University

Governing Council than anywhere else we know of. Moreover, we would like to point out that students have not accepted various invitations to participate in the work of the existing central bodies at the University — the Senate, the President's Council, and the Caput.

Many members of the Board have serious reservations concerning the structure of the Governing Council proposed in Bill 80. However, some members of the Board felt after consideration that the representation on the Governing Council set out in Bill 80 provides a compromise basis that would work if accepted in good faith on all sides and earnest endeavours were made to make it work.

The members of the Board are concerned with the sort of debate which has taken place in the Committee of Human Resources. The debate has been repetitious to an endless degree to the arguments and the debates which have taken place within the University over the past almost five years through the Commission on University Government and the University Wide Committee. The further debate leads not to a spirit of co-operation between the various segments of the

University community but to one of confrontation. Unless the atmosphere of divisiveness and debate comes to an end, it will become almost impossible for the new Governing Council in any form to work.

The composition of the Governing Council as set out in Bill 80 reflects the proportional representation of members of the University community which was finally accepted by the University Wide Committee which was comprised of students, teaching staff, administration and alumni but did not have representation from the Board of Governors.

The University is going through a transitional period. It is looking for a new President. There are many other pressing problems. The single most important matter now is that all members of the University community attempt to work together with the lay members of the new Council to carry forward the work of the University. The present members of the Board feel that the further changes proposed are divisive and may well compromise all the work that has been done to date. They request that no further changes be made of this nature to Bill 80.

Negotiations fail: tenters are expelled from campus

(Continued from page 1)

the Devonshire House facilities of the Plaintiff previously made available by the Plaintiff for that purpose."

Statement by the University
Sunday, July 18

The University obtained an interim order in the Supreme Court of Ontario restraining the camping operation. The campers were advised of the order and requested to leave.

The Wachee Community refused to leave the University campus. They in-

vited additional campers to join them. Saturday counts indicated an increase from 20 to 27 tents during the day. Accordingly, the University, through its campus police, ordered the campers to leave the campus by 8.00 a.m. on Sunday. The announcement of this order was made to the campers at 7.30 a.m.

Since the campers had refused to obey the Supreme Court order, and the University was apprehensive that its order to vacate might be resisted, the University advised the Metropolitan Police of its plans.

A comment by Prof Conacher

The following statement was issued by Professor James B. Conacher, President of the University of Toronto Faculty Association:

I have been asked to make some comment on the University's decision to force the Wachee Community to leave the University Campus. The Faculty Association played no part in the making of this decision, of course, and in the absence of a Council or even an Executive meeting I can make no pronouncement for the Association. I would like to say, however, that, along with a few colleagues, I was today fully briefed by the President's Office on the events leading up to the evacuation decision and that I personally could not oppose it. For my own part I am satisfied that the University authorities acted in good faith throughout, made reasonable efforts to find a happy solution to the problem that was forced upon them, and should not be criticized for taking resolute but rational action in the end when their offer with respect to the Mercer location was not accepted. The setting up of Tent City in defiance of the University in the first place was an act of trespass and the rejection of a Court injunction yesterday by the Wachee Community a grave challenge to the law.

The University had earlier shown its good will at very short notice by making accommodation for some 200 student transients available at Devonshire House, accommodation, it may be added, that has rarely been pressed to capacity since it was opened last month. With 13,000 summer students on campus the University had good reason to turn down a further request for a Tent City in front

of Hart House. If reasonable and legitimate decisions of this sort cannot be enforced by those whom we put in positions of authority we will soon find it impossible to persuade any capable persons to assume responsibility for directing the University's affairs. For this reason I hope that the President will get all the moral support that he needs in dealing with these difficult problems.

Gwen Russell is UTSA head

Mrs. Gwen Russell, Department of Nutrition, School of Hygiene, has been elected president of the Executive Council of the University of Toronto Staff Association for 1971-72. Mrs. Russell succeeds James Gillen, Arts and Science, who was the first president to be chosen after the formation of the UTSA in 1970.

Other officers elected at a meeting of the Association's Board of Representatives were:

First vice-president, Gerry Palter, Computer Centre.

Second vice-president, Brian Lomas, Medicine.

Secretary, Mavis Davison, Library.

Treasurer, David Macmorine, Pathology.

Committee chairmen: elections, Sky Jones, Physical Plant; constitution and by-laws, Lilian Harrison, Pathology; public relations, Brian Lomas; membership, Richard Austin, Pathology (Banting Institute); liaison, William Morrison, Civil Engineering.

Mount Allison's LL.D.

conferred on Prof Bishop

Mount Allison University at Sackville, N.B. at its spring Convocation conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Prof. Olga B. Bishop, who has been on the staff of the School of Library Science since 1965. Dr. Bishop, born at Dover, N.B., received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from Mount Allison and served that university as assistant librarian and acting librarian before coming to Toronto.

Parity repudiated by the UWC Dr Bissell reminds committee

On July 12, Dr. Claude Bissell, University Professor, sent the following letter to O. Villeneuve, M.P.P., chairman of the Human Resources Committee which was considering the University of Toronto Act 1971:

Following my remarks to the Human Resources Committee on July 8th, I should like to add a few comments in order to make clear my personal attitude towards student parity.

The members of the Committee placed great emphasis on my support of the principle of parity in the Report of the Commission on University Government. I think, however, the members of the Committee should be clearly aware of the nature of that Commission. I quote from some comments I made shortly after the Report of the Commission appeared:

"The Commission never thought of its recommendations as constituting a blueprint for immediate action. Under great pressure it worked out a number of compromises; these compromises must now be tested in a wider environment. In particular, it is important that these compromises must now be examined with great care by the staff."

The CUG compromises were examined with great care by the whole University and many of them were repudiated. In

particular, the concept of parity was specifically repudiated in the most representative body ever assembled at the University, namely, the University-wide Committee.

In the two years since the publication of the Report of the CUG the undergraduate students have not demonstrated their willingness and capacity to do the hard work necessary for participation in the central decision making process. They decided not to accept invitations to participate in the work of central bodies — the Senate, the President's Council and the Caput. As a result there is as yet no body of experience that would justify the inclusion of students in the Governing Council on a parity basis. The proposals in the present Bill deal with student participation with great generosity; and upon their performance must rest any serious consideration of parity representation with staff.

I am strongly opposed to the amendment that would have 4 additional representatives on the Governing Council elected by the entire University constituency. This would be, as some of my colleagues have pointed out, "covert" parity; more serious, it would establish a group of representatives who could claim an extraordinary mandate. Such a device would lead to frustration, delay and conflict.

ISP makes awards to faculty and students for study abroad

The International Studies Program has awarded grants to 10 professors and 13 Ph.D. candidates, of amounts ranging from \$110 to \$3500 (average about \$1500), for research during the 1971-72 session and the summer of 1971. It has also awarded fellowships ranging from \$500 to \$2250 to 12 graduate students for the 71-72 session. A total of \$14,255 has been awarded in staff research grants and \$44,052 in fellowships and grants to graduate students. The awards are made "to further research relating to international relations and to the particular and comparative study of foreign areas, with primary reference to the modern period".

Staff grants have been awarded to: Profs. D. R. Carroll, English, for research in England; H. Cooperstock, Sociology, for research in East Africa; M. Israel, History, for research in India and England; H. Makler, Sociology, for research in Brazil; S. R. Maxwell, Business; Harold Nelson, History, for research in England; H. K. Nishio, Sociology, for research in Japan and Taiwan; R. C.

Pratt, Political Economy, for research in Tanzania; Janet Salaff, Sociology, for research in Hong Kong; Sandra Wallman, Anthropology, for research in Italy.

Grants were awarded to the following Ph.D. candidates (location of field research listed after name): Sociology: A. W. Ehrentraut (Japan) and Burt Konzak (Japan); History: Donald Haynes (Germany), Mrs. P. Jalland (Britain and Eire), Gordon Martel (Britain) and Ronald Webster (West Germany and Austria); Anthropology: T. Y. Lin (Japan), Maryann Murphy (Brazil), M. Shima (Korea), and Norman Townsend (Kenya); Political Economy: James Grundy (U.S.A.) and Ian Scott (Zambia); Islamic Studies: Francis R. Joyce (France).

Fellowships were awarded to Mrs. R. Clipsham, Fred Eidlin, L. Fernandez-Serrano, James Grundy, John Karl, Kenneth Kwaku, N. Mawande, T. R. Muzondo and E. Rainford of Political Economy; to M. Shima of Anthropology; and to Francis Joyce and Catharine Meckes of Islamic Studies.

'Society's Child' seminar at Guelph on Oct 1 and 2

University staff members and students are invited to attend and to participate in a seminar on "Society's Child", to be held at the University of Guelph on Oct. 1 and 2. The seminar is being jointly sponsored by the Ontario Unicef Committee and the Ontario branch of the Canadian Save the Children Fund. Each of the sponsoring organizations is observing anniversaries this year—Unicef its 25th, Cansave its 50th.

Text of The University of Toronto Act, 1971

Third reading of Bill 80, "The University of Toronto Act, 1971", is expected in the Ontario Legislature this week. Hon. John White has said there will be some amendments to the Act as published in the Bulletin June 29 and reprinted below. Students who appeared before the Human Resources Committee made strong appeals for parity with the teaching staff on the Governing Council while spokesmen for the faculty and Board of Governors made equally strong representations against. Statements by Dr. Claude Bissell and for the Board by W. B. Harris are on page 2.

The University of Toronto Act, 1971

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Interpretation

1. (1) In this Act,
 - (a) "administrative staff" means the full-time employees of the University, University College and the constituent colleges who are not members of the teaching staff thereof;
 - (b) "alumni" means the persons who have received degrees, diplomas or certificates from the University, a federated university or a federated or affiliated college, and the persons who have completed one year of full-time studies towards such a degree, diploma or certificate and are no longer registered;
 - (c) "Chancellor" means the Chancellor of the University;
 - (d) "college" means a school or other institution of learning;
 - (e) "constituent college" means a college established by the Governing Council or any predecessor thereof;
 - (f) "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Governing Council;
 - (g) "Governing Council" means the Governing Council of the University of Toronto;
 - (h) "President" means the President of the University;
 - (i) "property" means property of any kind, real or personal;
 - (j) "real property" includes messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal, and any undivided share thereof and any estate or interest therein;
 - (k) "student" means any person registered for full-time or part-time study at the University in a program leading to a degree, diploma or certificate of the University;
 - (l) "teaching staff" means the full-time employees of the University, University College, the constituent colleges and the federated universities who hold the faculty rank of professor, associate professor, assistant professor or lecturer;
 - (m) "University" means the University of Toronto. 1959, c.103, s.1, *amended*.
- (2) Sections 75a and 326 of *The Corporations Act* do not apply to the Governing Council.
- (3) In the event of conflict between any provision of this Act and any provision of *The Corporations Act*, the provision of this Act prevails. *New*.

Governing Council

2. (1) The Governors of the University of Toronto are continued as a corporation under the name "The Governing Council of the University of Toronto".
- (2) The Governing Council shall be composed of,
 - (a) the Chancellor and the President, who shall be *ex officio* members;
 - (b) two members appointed by the President from among the officers of the University, its federated universities, federated colleges and affiliated colleges;
 - (c) fourteen members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
 - (d) ten members elected by the teaching staff from among the teaching staff;
 - (e) six members, three of whom shall be elected by and from among the undergraduate students, two of whom shall be elected by and from among the graduate students, and one of whom shall be elected by and from among the part-time students;
 - (f) two members elected by the administrative staff from among the administrative staff; and
 - (g) six members who are not students or members of the teaching staff or the administrative staff elected by the alumni from among the alumni.
- (3) No person shall serve as a member of the Governing Council unless he is a Canadian citizen.
- (4) Every student is eligible for election to the Governing Council whether or not he has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (5) Except in the case of a person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy,
 - (a) the persons appointed by the President shall be appointed for a one-year term;
 - (b) on the first appointment of persons by the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
 - (i) four persons shall be appointed for a one-year term,
 - (ii) five persons shall be appointed for a two-year term, and
 - (iii) five persons shall be appointed for a three-year term,

shall be appointed for a three-year term.

- (c) on the first election of members by the teaching staff,
 - (i) three persons shall be elected for a one-year term,
 - (ii) three persons shall be elected for a two-year term, and
 - (iii) four persons shall be elected for a three-year term,
- and in each year thereafter, the three or four persons, as the case may be, to be elected shall be elected for a three-year term;
- (d) the persons elected by the students shall be elected for a one-year term;
 - (e) on the first election of persons by the administrative staff, one person shall be elected for a one-year term and one person shall be elected for a two-year term, and in each year thereafter in which there is an election of a person by the administrative staff, such person shall be elected for a three-year term; and
 - (f) on the first election of persons by the alumni,
 - (i) two persons shall be elected for a one-year term,
 - (ii) two persons shall be elected for a two-year term, and
 - (iii) two persons shall be elected for a three-year term,
- and in each year thereafter two persons shall be elected for a three-year term.

(6) Subject to subsection 7, every member of the Governing Council holds office until his successor is appointed or elected, as the case may be.

(7) A member of the Governing Council appointed by the President or elected ceases to hold office if he ceases to be eligible under the clause under which he was appointed or elected.

(8) Any member appointed or elected under subsection 2 is eligible for re-appointment or re-election so long as he does not serve continuously for more than nine years, but on the expiration of one year after having served continuously for nine years, he again becomes eligible for appointment or election.

(9) Where a vacancy occurs for any reason among the members of the Governing Council and the Governing Council determines that the vacancy should be filled, the vacancy shall be filled by a person appointed or elected by the authority that appointed or elected the member whose office became vacant, and the person so appointed or elected shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member whose office became vacant.

(10) On the first appointment of members by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one of the members appointed for a three-year term shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be the chairman of the Governing Council, during such three-year term and upon the expiration of such term of office or a vacancy occurring therein, the Governing Council shall elect the chairman from among all the members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(11) On the first appointment of members by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one of the members appointed for a three-year term shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be vice-chairman of the Governing Council, during such three-year term and upon the expiration of such term of office or a vacancy occurring therein, the Governing Council shall elect the vice-chairman from among all the members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(12) Fifteen members, including at least five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, constitute a quorum of the Governing Council.

(13) The government, management and control of the University and of University College, and of the property, revenues, business and affairs thereof, and the powers and duties of the Governors of the University of Toronto and of the Senate of the University under *The University of Toronto Act*, 1947 as amended are vested in the Governing Council, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Governing Council has power to,

- (a) appoint the President;
- (b) appoint, promote, suspend and remove the members of the teaching and administrative staffs of the University and all such other officers and employees, including *pro tem* appointments, as the Governing Council considers necessary or advisable for the purposes of the University or University College, but no member of the teaching or administrative staffs, except the President,

shall be appointed, promoted, suspended or removed except on the recommendation of the President;

(c) fix the number, the duties and the salaries and other emoluments of officers and employees of the University and University College;

(d) appoint committees, and, where authority is conferred upon a committee to act for the Governing Council with respect to any matter or class of matters, a majority of the members thereof, including in the computation the *ex officio* members, shall be members of the Governing Council;

(e) establish and terminate colleges, faculties, departments and chairs;

(f) determine and regulate the standards for the admission of students to the University, the contents and curricula of all courses of study and the requirements for graduation;

(g) conduct examinations and appoint examiners;

(h) deal with matters arising in connection with the award of fellowships, scholarships, medals, prizes and other awards for academic achievement;

(i) delegate such of its powers as it considers proper with respect to clauses f, g and h to any faculty, school, institute or department that may be continued under this Act or established under clause e;

(j) provide for the granting of and grant degrees, including honorary degrees, diplomas and certificates, except in theology;

(k) determine the manner and procedure of election of its members and conduct such elections;

(l) acquire, hold without limitation as to the period of holding, sell, lease or otherwise deal with real property;

(m) borrow from time to time such sums for the use of the University and of University College, and give such security against the assets of the University by way of mortgage or otherwise, as it determines;

(n) invest all money that comes into its hands and is not required to be expended for any purpose to which it lawfully may be applied, subject always to any express limitations or restrictions on investment powers imposed by the terms of the instruments creating any trust as to the same, in such manner as it considers proper;

(o) designate persons or classes of persons as administrative staff, teaching staff or students and transfer persons or classes of persons from one such group to another of such group;

(p) do all such acts and things as are necessary or expedient for the conduct of its affairs and the affairs of the University and University College.

(14) The Governing Council shall review this Act within five years after it comes into force. *New*.

Executive Committee

3. (1) The Governing Council shall establish an Executive Committee of the Governing Council composed of,

(a) the chairman of the Governing Council and the President, who shall be *ex officio* members; and

(b) eight members appointed annually by the Governing Council from among its members as follows:

1. One nominated by and from among the members appointed by the President.
2. Three nominated by and from among the members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
3. Two nominated by and from among the members elected by the members of the teaching staff.
4. One nominated by and from among the members elected by the students.
5. One nominated by and from among the members elected by the alumni.

(2) The chairman of the Governing Council is the chairman of the Executive Committee.

(3) In the event of a vacancy in the membership of the Executive Committee, subsection 9 of section 2 applies *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) The Executive Committee may deal with any matter that is within the responsibility of the Governing Council, but no decision of the Executive Committee is effective until approved by the Governing Council or unless the Governing Council has previously assigned authority therefor to the Executive Committee. *New*.

Chancellor

4. (1) There shall be a Chancellor of the University who shall be elected by the alumni in a manner to be determined by the Governing Council. 1955, c.90, s.4, *part*. *Amended*.

(2) No person shall serve as Chancellor unless he is a Canadian citizen. 1955, c.90, s.4, *part*; 1959, c.103, s.10(1). *Amended*.

(3) The Chancellor shall serve for a term of three years commencing on the 1st day of July of the year in which he is elected and he shall hold office until his successor is appointed and is eligible for

re-election for one additional term of three years. 1955, c.90, s.4, *part*. *Amended*.

(4) The Chancellor is chairman of Convocation. 1947, c.112, s.60. *Amended*.

(5) Except as provided in subsection 3 of section 5, all degrees shall be conferred by the Chancellor. 1947, c.112, s.61. *Amended*.

President

5. (1) There shall be a President of the University appointed by the Governing Council who shall be the chief executive officer of the University and who shall have general supervision over and direction of the academic work of the University and the teaching and administrative staffs thereof. R.S.O. 1960, c.112, s.75(1), *part*, *amended*.

(2) No person shall serve as President unless he is a Canadian citizen. *New*.

(3) In the absence of the Chancellor, the President shall confer degrees.

(4) The President shall make recommendations to the Governing Council as to appointments to and promotions in, and suspensions and removals from, the teaching and administrative staffs of the University and University College.

(5) The President shall report annually to the Governing Council upon the administration and the academic work of the University and University College and may make such recommendations with respect thereto as he considers advisable, and he shall report upon any matter that is referred to him by the Governing Council or the Executive Committee and upon such other matters as he considers advisable. 1947, c.112, s.75, *part*, *amended*.

Convocation

6. (1) There shall be a Convocation composed of the members of the Governing Council, committees appointed by the Governing Council, teaching and administrative staffs, students and alumni.

(2) The Governing Council or the Chancellor may call a Convocation for such purpose as the Governing Council or the Chancellor, as the case may be, determines.

(3) Convocation has power to consider the matter for which it was called and may make such representations thereon as it determines. 1947, c.112, s.51-61, *amended*.

General

7. The provincial university, known as the University of Toronto, the provincial college, known as University College, and the several colleges, faculties and schools of the University are continued, and, subject to this Act, shall respectively continue to have, hold, possess and enjoy all the property, rights, powers and privileges that they now have, hold, possess or enjoy. 1947, c.112, s.2, *amended*.

8. All appointments in and statutes, by-laws, resolutions and regulations affecting the University and University College and each of them shall continue, subject to this Act, and subject also, as to the teaching staff and all officers and employees, to their removal by the Governing Council. 1959, c.103, s.3, *amended*.

9. (1) Every university and every college federated with the University and every college affiliated with the University shall, subject to any statute in that behalf and to this Act, continue to be so federated or affiliated.

(2) Every college affiliated with a federated university at the time of its federation with the University, whether heretofore or hereafter entered into, shall, subject to this Act, be deemed to be affiliated with the University.

(3) The following universities are federated with the University: Victoria University, Trinity College, and The University of St. Michael's College.

(4) The following colleges are federated with the University: Knox College, Wycliffe College, Emmanuel College of Victoria University.

(5) The following college is affiliated with the University: St. Hilda's College, by reason of its having been affiliated with Trinity College when Trinity College became federated with the University.

(6) The Governing Council may remove from federation or affiliation with the University any college, now or hereafter federated or affiliated with it, that becomes an integral part of or federates or affiliates with any other university that has and exercises the powers of conferring any degrees other than those in theology.

(7) If and when any university now or hereafter federated with the University ceases to be federated with it, every college that is affiliated with the University by reason only of its having been affiliated with such federated university shall thereupon and thereafter cease to be affiliated with the University, but shall retain the same relation with the federated university with which it was affiliated as existed when such federated university became federated with

(See page 4, col. 3)

Problem of continued subsidy of scholarly publication is studied by Press advisory committee

The Advisory Committee on Publications of the University of Toronto Press has adopted a report of a sub-committee appointed at the request of the committee to report on "Scholarly Publishing in the University of Toronto: Needs and Resources".

The members of the sub-committee were Prof. Vincent Bladen, chairman; Prof. Beatrice M. Corrigan, Principal Robin S. Harris, Dean R. St. J. Macdonald, and Prof. W. S. Rogers.

Text of the report follows:

We affirm our belief in the importance of continued subsidization of scholarly publication by the University of Toronto Press.

Without subsidies most works of pure scholarship cannot be published, and, as the Woodhouse Report said, "without the hope of publication scholarship languishes."

The Woodhouse Report argued that the policy recommended for the Press "was part of the general policy of making the University of Toronto a national graduate school and a national leader in developing scholarship and letters." We believe that the program of scholarly publishing of the Press over the last 25 years has contributed to the development of this University to its present high status in Canada, and in the world.

But while great progress has been made we must not become complacent: maintenance and improvement of the present quality of the University and of its national service to scholarship require constant attention and impose constantly increasing financial burdens. To continue to contribute to this maintenance and development the University Press faces, as do all divisions of the University, increasing financial problems.

We believe that the Press has contributed, is contributing, and must be enabled to continue to contribute to the strength and health of this University. We are discussing University policy not Press policy.

In 1946, as a response to the report of a Presidential Committee chaired by Professor A. S. P. Woodhouse, the University acknowledged its duty to discharge this national service of support to scholarly publication and recognized that in serving the nation it would be doing itself a great service. The University accepted the recommendation of that Committee that "the Press should have all its profits at its disposal not only for maintenance and replacement but for necessary expansion and for the support of scholarly publication — whether in the form of its journals, the University and department studies, or important books, to be independently issued, written by scholars in this and other universities."

In the quarter of a century since then the net income of the Press has been sufficient to permit the discharge of this acknowledged duty to subsidize scholarly publication on a very considerable scale. In the last five years some \$200,000 a year has been so spent, greatly to the advantage of Canadian scholarship generally and of this University in particular.

Substantial as has been the contribution to scholarly publication from the net income of the Press we note that this amount has been stationary for five years, while the cost of publishing has increased by at least 25 per cent. In "real terms" our program has been cut.

Looking to the future, we see particular reason for concern. We believe that the University cannot afford to stand still, let alone to retreat: we must advance both because the volume of scholarly production is increasing and therefore the national service to be done is growing, but also because our national position as a centre of graduate study and pure scholarship would be weakened if that challenge were not met.

Our concern is the greater since we recognize that the sum available for subsidy from the Press may decrease in absolute amount rather than increase in proportion to the need.

We do not fear a repetition of the

incident of the thirties when the University took \$130,000 from the accumulated profits of the Press for general academic purposes. But we are concerned lest, for example, any avoidable overheads be allocated to the Press. We want to be sure that any decisions which may reduce the net income of the Press are clearly recognized as decisions to reduce the activity of the University in the field of scholarly publication.

The Bookstore, which appeared in 1946 to be one of the sources of net income, has over the last decade involved a loss, at times a very large one. This loss is the result of decisions by the University to provide good service to its students, decisions which can be fully justified in academic terms. What has not been adequately recognized is that subsidy to the Bookstore has been at the expense of scholarly publication. Both activities require subsidization; but it is wrong to reduce the subsidy to the one to make subsidy to the other apparently costless to the University without serious estimate of the injury to the University. Similarly, any decisions to impose new charges or increase existing ones, however they may relieve the current financial problems of the University, should not be made without serious estimate of the injury to the University through reducing the funds available for scholarly publication.

Though we are not competent to make any precise estimate of the future revenues of the Press, we have some reason to believe that the present annual contribution to scholarly publication may exceed the true profits of the Press. Provision for maintenance and expansion may well be inadequate and if this is so the funds available for subsidy over the next decade will decline, or grow much more slowly than maintenance of the current program will require in view of rising costs.

We are also concerned about the vulnerability of the profit position of the Press. The loss of one or more important printing contracts could reduce the net income drastically. Could we accept the reduction in scholarly publication that would be entailed?

In 1966 the Director of the Press recommended that the financing of scholarly publication be put on a new footing: "What should have financial scrutiny each year is the budgeted need for support of academic publishing; it will be a simple matter to deduct the annual grants which the University of Toronto Press can make available and the *ad hoc* grants of councils and other universities; but henceforth a contribution by the parent institution is also required if the budget is to be balanced."

This change in financing, if it had been adopted, would have altered the function of the Committee on Publications. Its concern would no longer be simply to distribute a predetermined amount between competing publishing projects. It would have been required to assess the magnitude of the optimum publishing program and to assess its costs. The University budgeting authorities would have had to decide whether to grant a subsidy to carry out the optimum budget, a smaller subsidy or no subsidy, making thereby a judgment as to the importance of scholarly publication in the context of the total University operation.

We do not propose that the Committee should ask for any subsidy from general University funds in the near future.

But we do recommend that the Committee should annually assess the extent of its failure to achieve an optimum publishing program, and that this assessment be presented to the Board of Governors and to the President's Council. Without such assessment sound University policy cannot be determined.

The multiplication of University presses in this province must mean that in other universities direct grants are being made to presses to support the scholarly publishing programs (as in-

deed they are in all American universities which have presses). To the extent that some of the need is now met by others, we should be relieved. To the extent that our leadership, our access to the best manuscripts, is challenged, we should be worried and determined to meet the challenge. To the extent that duplication is costly, the province should be worried and should consider cooperative services, not unlike those adopted for library purchasing. Through the provision of central services, warehousing, packaging, delivering, etc., costs might be reduced and the same subsidy made

more effective; if such central services were subsidized by the provincial government there would be an indirect subsidy to scholarly publication. We have read with great interest the brief presented by Miss Harman to the Commission on Post-Secondary Education in Ontario and we recommend that it be studied by the Press Committee.

We recommend that the Press take every opportunity to inform members of the University community here and throughout Canada, and the public, of the problems involved in financing scholarly publication.

University of Toronto Act 1971 is now before the Legislature

(Continued from page 3)

the University. 1947, c.112, s.5, *part, amended.*

10. (1) The power of conferring degrees, except in theology, of any university now or hereafter federated with the University is suspended and in abeyance but may be resumed by such any federated university if three years have elapsed from the date when its federation with the University took effect and, if after the lapse of such three years, one year's notice in writing of its intention to resume its degree-conferring power has been given to the Governing Council and such federated university ceases to be federated with the University at and after the expiry of the last-mentioned period.

(2) The graduates and undergraduates in arts, science and law of a federated university and such graduates and undergraduates thereof in medicine as have passed their examinations in Ontario, so long as such federation continues, have and enjoy the same degrees, honours and status in the University as they held and enjoyed in the federated university. 1947, c.112, s.6(3-5), *amended.*

11. The constituent colleges of the University are, (a) Erindale College; (b) Innis College; (c) New College; (d) Scarborough College; and any other colleges hereafter established by the Governing Council. *New.*

12. (1) No religious test shall be required of any member of the teaching staff, the administrative staff or any student, and no religious observances according to the forms of any religious denomination or sect shall be imposed on them or any of them.

(2) Nothing in this section interferes with the right of a federated university or college to make such provision in regard to religious instruction and religious worship for its own students as it may deem proper, and to require the same to be observed as a part of its own discipline, but where a federated university or college declares itself to be non-denominational in character, subsection 1 applies to the federated university or college. 1947, c.112, s.7, *amended.*

Property

13. All property heretofore or hereafter granted, conveyed, devised or bequeathed to any person in trust for or for the benefit of the University and University College or either of them or of any college, faculty, school or department thereof or otherwise in connection therewith, subject always to any trust affecting the property, is vested in the Governing Council. 1947, c.112, s.9, *amended.*

14. All real property vested in the Governing Council shall, as far as the application thereto of any statute of limitations is concerned, be deemed to have been and to be real property vested in the Crown for the public uses of Ontario. 1947, c.112, s.11.

15. The real property vested in the Governing Council or owned by or vested in any university or college federated with the University is not liable to be entered upon, used or taken by any municipal or other corporation or by any person possessing the right of taking land compulsorily for any purpose, and no power to expropriate real property hereafter conferred extends to any such real property unless in the Act conferring the power it is made in express terms to apply thereto. 1947, c.112, s.13, *amended.*

16. (1) The property vested in the Governing Council and any lands and premises leased to or occupied by the Governing Council are not liable to taxation for municipal or school purposes, but, except as mentioned in subsections 2 and 3 and unless otherwise by law exempt, the interest of every lessee under a lease from the Governing Council and every occupant other than the Governing Council of real property vested in the Governing Council is liable to taxation.

(2) The liability to taxation of the interest of a lessee or occupant mentioned in subsection 1 does not extend to the interest of a lessee or occupant, (a) who is a member of the teaching staff or the administrative staff of the University or University College;

or (b) that is an association of students, where such person or association is the lessee or occupant of any part of the real property vested in the Governing Council and the interest of every such lessee or occupant is exempt from taxation to the same extent as the Governing Council is by subsection 1 exempt from taxation.

(3) Those parts of the real property vested in the Governing Council which are now or hereafter may be owned, leased or occupied by a federated university or a federated college are also exempt from taxation in the same way and to the same extent as the real property vested in the Governing Council and lands and premises leased to or occupied by the Governing Council are by subsection 1 exempted from taxation. 1947, c.112, s.14, *amended.*

Auditors

17. The Governing Council shall appoint one or more auditors licensed under *The Public Accountancy Act* to audit the accounts and transactions of the Governing Council at least once a year. 1947, c.112, s.37, *amended.*

Annual Financial Report

18. (1) The Governing Council shall make a financial report annually to the Minister of University Affairs in such form and containing such information as the Minister may require.

(2) The Minister shall submit the report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall then lay the report before the Assembly if it is in session or, if not, at the next ensuing session. 1947, c.112, s.38, *amended.*

Miscellaneous

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Governors of the University of Toronto shall forthwith after this section is proclaimed to be in force, conduct the first election of members of the Governing Council under clauses *d, e, f* and *g* of subsection 2 of section 2 as if this Act were in force for such purpose, and the Governors shall be deemed to have and may exercise any power necessary or expedient for such purpose.

Repeal

20. The following are repealed: 1947, c.112 (1) *The University of Toronto Act, 1947.* 1953, c.107 (2) *The University of Toronto Amendment Act, 1953.* 1955, c.90 (3) *The University of Toronto Amendment Act, 1955.* 1958, c.119 (4) *The University of Toronto Amendment Act, 1958.* 1959, c.103 (5) *The University of Toronto Amendment Act, 1959.* 1964, c.120 (6) Section 30 of *The University of Guelph Act, 1964.* 1965, c.138 (7) *The University of Toronto Amendment Act, 1965.*

Commencement

21. This Act comes into force on a day to be named by the Lieutenant Governor by his proclamation.

Short title

22. This Act may be cited as *The University of Toronto Act, 1971.*

Medicine

DR. JOSEPH B. HOUPPT attended the VII European Rheumatology Congress in Brighton, England, in June. He was the introductory speaker in a round table discussion on systemic sclerosis and polymyositis and presented a paper, "Tryptophan Metabolism in Rheumatoid Arthritis and Scleroderma". As well, he was an invited guest of the King Christian X Hospital for Rheumatoid Diseases in Graasten, Denmark, and the University of Lund in Sweden.

On May 18 DR. ROBERT VOLPE gave a seminar at Laval University, Quebec City, entitled "Cellular Immunity in Thyroid Disease".

DR. CLIVE G. CHAMBERLAIN has been appointed chief of the Psychiatric Service at the Provincial Court (Family) Division, Judicial District of York.